

THE LAST SPEECHES.

CALHOUN, HAMMOND, GRAVES AND NORWOOD

At the Capitol Last Night—A Great Deal of Enthusiasm—Some Interesting Letters from Colonel Polk.

A crowded house—one of the most notable gatherings ever seen at the capitol. Pat Calhoun, N. J. Hammond, John Temple Graves, Hon. T. M. Norwood.

Four other speakers, chosen from the whole citizenship of Georgia, could not be found to rival in interest those of last evening.

The speech of Mr. Norwood was not down on the programme, but ranks as one of the ablest of the campaign.

Senator Norwood presided. Representative John Sibley, of Cobb, introduced Mr. Calhoun as "the next senator from Georgia."

Almost immediately a number of people in the gallery, after the applause that greeted Mr. Calhoun had subsided, began crying, "Gordon! Gordon!"

This was kept up for several seconds, only a few, however, taking part in it.

This uncalled for and unjustified conduct ultimately, of course, helped Mr. Calhoun. Ladies and gentlemen, said he, as soon as he could be heard, I heard it said before I arrived here tonight that I would not be allowed to speak.

But I knew that in the grand old state of Georgia free speech and fair play—the remainder of this sentence was lost in a great applause which continued.

Continuing, Mr. Calhoun said: I could never be persuaded that in the great city of Atlanta any citizen, however humble, would not be allowed the expression of his opinion.

"(Cries of that's right, that's right.) When I spoke last Wednesday night I spoke as a private citizen, as ready to serve in the ranks as in the lead. (Applause.) Tonight I speak as a representative of the people."

"Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none." (Applause.)

But the cause of the people, and whose flag I shall, if possible, carry to success. (Renewed applause.)

The method and the manner by which I became the candidate of this cause has been assailed by grave and serious insinuations. The gentlemen who nominated me know better than I do myself, and better than anybody on earth, better than any except an all-wise Providence that might say from malice and ill will.

If there is bitterness in this campaign, if there are charges in this campaign, if when it is ended there is bitterness to follow it, the fault shall not be mine. (Applause.)

Throughout I have endeavored to bear myself towards each and all of my opponents and towards every man who was not my supporter, as I would have had them bear themselves towards me. That these insinuations and charges are absolutely untrue, are absolutely groundless, and are calculated to strike to the deepest core, the heart of an honest man is absolutely certain.

Now, to be brief, let us look over the manner and the method of my nomination. I wanted to see every one of the candidates voted for in the general assembly, and said so to my friends.

driven from debate by reason and incontrovertible statistics, is the cry of alarm and the charge of monopoly. He falls back upon the statement that the combinations will control the people, sir, today the throne monarch trembles at the people's voice, and through the centuries the people are persistently asserting their rights.

To say that in this country, the people cannot control their railroad, however great, however strong, however powerful the roads may grow, is to charge the people with incompetency.

But they desire that their glorious achievements answer, No! The principle that is subject to the people's control has become a fundamental doctrine of our national jurisprudence.

Enshrined in our constitution, enacted in our statutes, declared by our supreme courts, state and federal, it receives universal recognition and universal obedience.

The railroads get their power from the people. They hold it at the people's will, and they are not to be used to oppress or injure, the people would rise in their might and clear their limbs from their shackles.

Is that the sentiment and the doctrine of a doctrine of a man who would oppress his people? But further, sir, I said: "Sir Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of civil liberty and equal rights, believed no more firmly in people's capacity for self-government than I, and with faith unquestioned, he would not help to deprive the people of the solution of the issues of the present and the future."

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men asked the question exactly as they say they did, and that the mistake was mine." Colonel Hammond, answering the question as to the state and interstate control of railroads, pointed out that he had been a consistent advocate for the establishment of a state and interstate commission, standing now in favor of both, as he had always done.

He read from a printed report of Mr. Norwood's speech in which Mr. Norwood was connected with "the third house," of lobbyists; and declared that this was unprovoked and unjustifiable.

Mr. Hammond then went into the question of the constitutional issue of the substructure, arguing against it very forcibly and effectively.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES. No higher encomium than this could be paid the speech of Mr. Graves.

It was ringing with eloquence, and was applauded throughout the house.

RON. T. M. NORWOOD. The speech of Mr. Graves was the last on the programme.

Mr. Hammond was leaving, however, there were calls for "Norwood," and in response to that gentlemen took the stand.

Perhaps 200 people remained in the hall. Mr. Norwood explained that he had not read the printed report of his speech, in which Mr. Hammond's name was mentioned in connection with "the third house."

Mr. Norwood said that he had not reflected upon the alliance members of the house. He had not charged them with doing wrong, but wanted them against the appearance of wrong doing.

Mr. Norwood referred then to a paper being circulated amongst the alliance members of the legislature, endorsing Mr. Calhoun's candidacy.

Amongst the signatures of this paper, he said, was that of Colonel L. L. Polk.

Mr. Polk, one to him, dated November 6th, and the other to Mr. Kemp, representative from Emanuel county.

In the letter to Mr. Norwood is this: "The movement in his (Mr. Calhoun's) interest created, as I had apprehended, a deep feeling of distrust and indignation, which Gordon's friends are using with telling effect."

I heard this morning from an anti-Gordon man that after the caucus many of the members said that they would go for Gordon before they would for Calhoun. They charge and believe that there is a Calhoun ring, in which Turner, myself and Macune are active factors, and that we came down to engineer him through.

I regret that this was not made known to me before I spoke. I ask that you do me the greatest kindness to tell your friends that I know nothing of it and absolutely repudiate the whole thing. With me the alliance came first and above all things else. I cannot and will not grind any man's axe. I cannot and will not agree to any 'entangling alliances' with Calhoun.

Somebody amongst the people of this country, to stand firmly and faithfully by our cause and by the people. I cannot and will not assume to exert influence to the detriment of the people, but I should like to see the president of our order I should like to see a mistake in this great and important matter. If the alliance is not a Calhoun ring, South Carolina and Kansas will follow."

AT THE KIMBALL. General Gordon Speaks to His Friends—Other Speeches.

The speaking at the Kimball last night was entertaining to the Gordon men, and they enjoyed it with enthusiasm.

BUMSTEAD'S OBSTINACY DEPRIVES THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY OF STATE AID.

Action of the House Finance Committee on the Pope Bill to Establish a Strictly Negro University.

A step was made yesterday toward the establishment of a negro college. To be erected in the most desirable portion of the state.

The house finance committee, of which Major Huff, of Bibb county, is chairman, yesterday reported a favorable action upon the Pope bill to set aside a sum of money for the erection of a seat of learning, to be devoted to negro education solely.

To turn back to the causes that led up to the introduction of this bill: In 1882 a bill was passed by the national legislature appropriating to each state each year the sum of \$15,000, known as the land scrip fund, to be divided equitably between the whites and blacks, and to be used for educational purposes.

The negroes were awarded one-third of this fund, or \$5,000, which was given to them each year.

In 1874 the Georgia legislature passed a bill which further increased the appropriation to the negroes by \$8,000 each year, or \$13,000 all told. With these moneys the Atlanta university was established and supported.

This amount was paid regularly up to within three years ago, when the state board of school directors, having taken the university and were there confronted with a violation of one of the clauses of the act which governed the rise of the state fund, namely, the indiscriminate mixing of white and colored children.

Professor Bumstead, of the college, was notified that unless he complied with the provision of the act and withdrew the white children the state appropriation would be withheld.

He has obstinately refused to comply with the request, and a consequence he has since received no aid from the state. The state appropriation has accumulated in three years to \$24,000.

This year an act was passed by the national government appropriating \$15,000 to each state for educational purposes, also to be divided equitably between the whites and negroes. One thousand dollars is to be added to their sum each year for ten years, thus granting \$16,000 the second year, \$17,000 the third and so on.

In the act of the finance committee it is proposed to add a just portion of this last appropriation to the accumulated state fund of \$24,000, and establish a negro college in that portion of the state which is deemed most advisable.

The money is in hand, and every thing is in readiness to begin work upon the college immediately upon the passage of the bill and selection of a site.

The Atlanta university gets no more money out of the state of Georgia.

It is now in the hands of the legislature under consideration a bill for the appropriation of \$20,000 for the improvements and beautifying of the grounds surrounding the state capitol.

A Card from Mr. Womack. EDITOR CONSTITUTION: I notice in the last issue of the Journal some statements said to have been made by a reporter of that paper by R. Mcintosh, of Oxford, Ga., with reference to the primary held in Newton county last Saturday.

He is reported to have said that "the meaning Emmett Womack" was not running as a representative of Mr. Calhoun but as a representative of the people, and that he would be the next senator if Newton county went for him."

Now I think there must be some mistake about that, for two reasons, one of which is that the statement is absolutely false, and no one ought to know any better than Mr. Mcintosh. He knows that the issue was fairly and openly made, that I was running in the interest of Mr. Calhoun. The other reason is that Mr. Mcintosh was at a different precinct and could not know whether I stood at the polls, and made such statements or not. I was at Covington and Governor Gordon's friends were there urging the people not to vote for me, as a vote for me meant a vote for Calhoun. I also made the same statements the day before in a public speech, as well as at the polls. My name had been used without my knowledge in order to put a stop to the scheme of Governor Gordon's friends who called the primary and requested each voter to write his choice upon his ticket. If that scheme had been carried out, there being then no nomination, various persons would have been voted for, resulting in a division of the anti-Gordon vote.

A plurality vote for Governor Gordon might have resulted from that arrangement, and his friends would have claimed the county for him although he was in a minority.

KING OF COCOAS—"ROYAL COCOA FACTORY."

Kings are but men, but all men are not kings. Therefore, when the King of Holland says, as he did by deed of August 12, 1889, that he is greatly pleased with

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA,

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST,"

and, entirely unsolicited, grants the manufacturers the sole right of styling their works the Royal Cocoa Factory, a significance attaches to the act which would not were he not "every inch a king."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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Elegant in finish! Correct in design, and durable in wear.

300 Parlor Suits. 100 Sideboards. 25 Wardrobes. 300 Fancy Chairs. Desks and Book Cases. The most elaborate assortment of real fine Furniture ever seen in Atlanta. Big bargains, to make room, for a few days.

P. H. SNOOK

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Take Roy's Blood Purifier three times a day—about twenty minutes before each meal, if you wish to purify your blood, invigorate your system and create an appetite. Ask your druggist for it.

Mr. Callaway, of the state, before changing to another, the name, design, and dress in an order and delivered to court, not to be any way until he shall again.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10.00
 The Sunday (30 or 34 Pages)..... 2.00
 The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.00
 All Editions Sent Postpaid.
 Voluntary contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
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ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

Mr. Grady and Governor Gordon.
 We dislike very much to get into a controversy over a matter which we would much prefer had been kept from the public.

The enemies of THE CONSTITUTION, however, restless in their eagerness to attack us, forced us against our will to give expression in Sunday's paper to the reason governing our attitude on the senatorial question, which, until within the past few days, has been one of indifference to Governor Gordon's candidacy. We did not attack him, nor will we, further than is necessary to defend our position, and under no circumstances could we be induced to attack his honor or his integrity, as did some of those who, now for him, were leading the campaign against him four years ago.

THE CONSTITUTION reiterates the statement that General Gordon's treatment of Mr. Grady was such as to justify our refusal to espouse his cause now. We do not blame anybody else for so doing, and simply exercise the right we have of controlling our own position on the premises.

As some question has been raised, however, as to whether or not Governor Gordon's treatment of Mr. Grady was such as to warrant his former colleagues' refusal to overlook it, it may be well to emphasize what was said in last Sunday's CONSTITUTION concerning the matter.

Mr. W. S. Grady, brother of Henry Grady, writes:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: On my return from the west after brother's death, I had written over his papers and to talk to his family concerning the relations existing between Governor Gordon and himself prior to his death. With a full knowledge of the feelings of the family, I furnished the correspondence to THE CONSTITUTION to be used as it saw fit. I endorse every word of the editorial in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, and speak knowingly when I say that every other member of his family endorses it. The only criticism I have to make is that it was too mild. Respectfully,
 Mr. J. R. Holliday, who for five years was Mr. Grady's private secretary, and was thrown more intimately with him than any other living man, writes:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: While your editorial in Sunday's paper shows that General Gordon was not a friend to Mr. Grady, it does not make the case against him as strong as the facts warrant. As Mr. Grady's private secretary, and as one who had his absolute confidence, being in his company more than any man for nearly five years before his death, I know whereof I speak when I say that Governor Gordon's conduct hurt him more than the outside world ever knew.

After the tremendous effort by which he elected General Gordon to the governorship, he believed, and he had a right to believe, that he could count on him in any emergency. How far he was deceived in this belief is well known, but the pain it caused to his great and noble heart will never be known save to a very few intimate friends with whom he talked on the matter. In the privacy of his room he has talked to me of his work for General Gordon, and of how he had turned against him, and had made confidants of the very men who were hounding him then, and who continued to hound him to the very hour of his death.

When Mr. Grady was making up the party which was to accompany him to Boston on the last trip he ever made, some one who was unfamiliar with the state of affairs suggested that he invite the general. Mr. Grady replied with emphasis that he would not ask him, and he was the last man in Atlanta. General Gordon's conduct towards Mr. Grady was a thorn in his side which lasted not only while he lived, but which went down with him to the very grave.

Mr. William M. Howard, brother-in-law of Mr. Grady, writes:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: By reason of the family relation between myself and Mr. Grady, existing for seven years, that relation being kindly and close, I was familiar with his convictions and feelings on such matters as concerned himself. The question in issue made by THE CONSTITUTION, and joined by the Journal, without the suggestion of any member of Mr. Grady's family, presents so far as I am concerned the noted question, "Was the relation between Governor Gordon and Mr. Grady kindly at the time of Mr. Grady's death, and why not?" I know that it was not, and because of what Mr. Grady thought Governor Gordon's ungrateful treatment of him. The specifications of ingratitude have substantially been covered in THE CONSTITUTION's editorial. Whether they were sufficient to justify Mr. Grady's indignation, I cannot say. I can say no further than Mr. Grady's letter to Governor Gordon suggests. I do say that he, within a few weeks of his death, remembered and was deeply grieved because Governor Gordon's treatment of him, and while his sorrowing family acknowledged the sympathy of the governor's attendance at Mr. Grady's funeral, they felt it poor requital for the wrongs the governor did Mr. Grady while living.

THE CONSTITUTION regrets very much that this discussion has been made necessary. We refused to make these disclosures before because we were in hope that it could be avoided, but Governor Gordon's advisers, in their merciless determination to do everything possible to injure THE CONSTITUTION and those connected with it, have pursued such a course as to render it necessary for us to say what has been said.

If the ability of Georgia's representation in the senate depended on General Gordon's return, we would not hesitate to urge it, laying aside all other considerations, but we do not believe this to be the case. Georgia's senatorial timber is by no means so scarce, and all other things being equal, we do not hesitate to say that THE CONSTITUTION's attitude will be governed with the past in view.

If Governor Gordon's claims for the position were such as to make it a public duty to support him, we would promptly subordinate all other considerations to

that end. But we don't believe that the present emergency demands this sacrifice.

John Sherman on Free Coinage.

There is nothing more astonishing than the flippant and off-hand manner in which the silver question. Take John Sherman as an instance. He is a leading republican. He has been secretary of the treasury, and he is supposed to be a great financier. According to the Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Sherman is very much interested in the possible financial results of the recent republican defeat, and, in "discussing" the matter, remarked that he presumed the silver men would insist on free coinage. The correspondent goes on to quote what John Sherman said:

"They may do it at this session," said the senator, "but I regard it as very unlikely that the house will actually itself by agreeing to such legislation. The present purchase of four and one-half million ounces of silver money is very satisfactory. We might as well offset the retirement of our bank circulation, which is about \$30,000,000 a year, from that source as from any other. Free coinage, however, is a different matter. The effect of this, in my judgment, would be to lower the price of silver bullion, and also drive gold practically out of the market."

"They don't think so," Senator Sherman replied. "They believe it would enhance the value. Maybe it would, but it is an obvious fact that silver bullion is seven or eight per cent lower today than it was before the elections."

Now, this is the sort of talk that flows from a great republican statesman, so-called, a man who is supposed to know all about financial matters. This statesman goes so far as to say that the effect of free coinage would be to lower the price of silver bullion, and he goes on to prove it by saying that silver bullion is "seven or eight per cent lower today than it was before the elections." Just what relation this fact bears on the question of free coinage would be an interesting discovery.

There can be no doubt that John Sherman regards the people as fools, for he expects them to believe that the free coinage of silver will lower the price of the silver bullion. He calmly tells them that when the owners of bullion are able to take it to a United States mint and exchange it weight for weight with silver dollars, or paper dollars redeemable in gold, they will neglect this opportunity and sell their bullion for less than they can exchange it for.

To charge that John Sherman believes what he says is to characterize him as an idiot. He knows that when free coinage is established, silver bullion will be at a parity with gold on the old ratio, and that the bullion will no longer be in the market, but will seek the mint for exchange. This is not a matter of "judgment," but a fact that must be perfectly plain to the most ordinary intelligence.

John Sherman is not a fool. He is a fraud.

Hunting for Horrors.

The horrible in truth and fiction has a strange fascination for people. In his cell at Woodstock Jail, Birchall, the Canadian murderer, who has expiated his crime on the gallows, was kept busy reading and answering letters from all parts of the world.

His correspondence was heavy. People wrote poems to him; sentimental women gushed over him and asked for autographs and locks of hair.

The dime museums submitted bids for the clothes he had worn on the day when Benwell was murdered, and these Birchall coolly knocked down to the highest bidder, getting \$150 for the suit.

Another enterprising showman paid the murderer for the privilege of taking a picture of his head and is now exhibiting a life-size figure of him.

But the length to which people will go in this hunt for the horrible is better illustrated in pictures which have been printed in the newspapers of the swamp where Benwell's body was found.

The relic hunters almost stripped the woods in securing mementoes of the murder, and there is not a tree within 100 yards of the scene which does not bear the carving of the cranks. Names and dates are visible everywhere—they have utilized every inch of space in recording their visits, and the gloomy swamp has been converted into a fashionable resort!

It is a grim and ghastly business. People have crossed the water, coming thousands of miles, to get a glimpse of Birchall and the scene where the bloody tragedy was enacted. To such a murderer's autograph is priceless, and a lock of hair a thing to be treasured and dreamed over.

The world is full of cranks, and there is no doubt that this horrible fad of worshipping murderers as heroes is, with many, an incentive to commit crime. There should be a law against it. At least, murderers should not be allowed to pass as heroes, or to receive the adulation of these lunatics.

The Stanley Affair in England.

Since Stanley's departure from England a good many rough things have been said about him in public and in private.

A London telegram says:

The suppression of the facts concerning the terrible events in which the rear guard was concerned by the British relief committee in a bad position, and Stanley's succession to a title and other honors is now regarded as hopeless. The veil has been lifted from the actual circumstances of African exploration, and all the members of the expedition appear in about an equally unfavorable light. The public is thoroughly disenchanted with the whole process, and names around which the romance of romance has hung are now covered with disgrace, and their mention excites but disgust. It is not likely that any future expedition into Africa will be allowed to conduct its affairs with such brazenly and indecency as the one sent out under Stanley.

inception and execution of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. People are getting disgusted with prolonged personal controversies, and want to have the facts brought to light in a manner which will convince the world that the truth has been told.

It is too early to pass final judgment, but it is now of the highest importance that all the facts should come out. Already it is proposed to bring the matter before parliament and have a committee of investigation appointed. Perhaps this would be the fairest and most satisfactory way of bringing out the inside history of the most famous African expedition of this day and generation.

Gifts and Lotteries.

The federal anti-lottery law continues to perplex and bother business men.

Only a few weeks ago it was suggested that the guessing advertisements in newspapers were in violation of the law, but a prompt opinion from the attorney general brushed them up.

Just at present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glass jars with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straightforward gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

But it is unfortunate that we have on our books a statute which is subject to so much misunderstanding. It should be revised or amended.

GENERAL SHERMAN says he would rather talk into his booting than into a telephone.

THE OLD RED BANDANA doesn't fade.

It is about time for Ward McAllister to announce in the papers that he has been duck-shooting with Vanderbilt's butler.

STANLEY'S rear guard seems to have been a mixture of circus and saturnalia. The fact that Stanley survived his rear guard shows what a strong constitution he has.

It is said that Mr. Blaine is hustling around for the purpose of inaugurating free trade with the countries. This will give Mr. McKinley a chance to reciprocate by smashing his beaver against the wall when he hears of it.

SPEAKERS are allowed great latitude in their remarks. The democratic speaker in the next house will recognize Reed as "the gentleman from Maine," and, although the phrase will be purely fictitious, nobody will laugh out loud and pick of the newspaper reporters will notice it.

RUSSELL HARRISON is consoled by the fact that it was his personal opinion, and not an official one, that he was not a factor in the McKinley-Harrison no more a factor in American politics than our representative at Sitka.

THE DEFEATED candidates should hush their hall and take turns at explaining the result.

MR. MCKINLEY evidently thinks that the people of this country are "cheap and fasty." And yet, they know what they want.

WHENEVER the republicans are defeated, they set up a great cry for civil service reform.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE FOLLOWING information regarding the salaries of some of the clergymen of New York and Brooklyn is believed to be authentic: Dr. Morgan, \$10,000; Dr. Huntington, rect of Grace church, has \$15,000 and a house the rental of which is worth \$5,000 more; Dr. Greer, of St. Paul's, has \$10,000; Dr. Rainsford, of St. Thomas's, has \$15,000; Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's, has \$10,000, and like Dr. Greer gives it all away. A dozen Episcopal parishes pay 1,000,000; Dr. Talbot, of St. Paul's, has \$12,000; Dr. Paxton, \$12,000; Dr. Parkhurst, \$8,000; Dr. (y.), \$15,000; Rev. Robert Collier, Unitarian, has \$10,000; Dr. Talbot, of St. Paul's, has \$12,000; Dr. Paxton, \$12,000; Dr. Parkhurst, \$8,000; Dr. (y.), \$15,000; Rev. Robert Collier, Unitarian, has \$10,000. The pastor of the largest Methodist church has \$8,000 and an elegant parsonage, and the Methodist bishop receives \$5,000.

JOHN WAXMAN pays a man about \$10,000 a year to write his advertisements. Other merchants try third-class men or write their advertisements themselves. They don't save any money by it.

WHAT has become of Nellie Rye? A New York correspondent writes: "After all what does glory amount to? It blazes up into a dazzling light for a while, and then drops suddenly into gloom that is the darkest of glooms, and is preceded by a halo that cannot last. There is a limit to artificial light. It can only burn just so bright. When the limit is reached its very brilliancy will blind and tire. It does not burn out competition starts up and dies in a brilliant, and it is only a question of time when the dazzle of the first light is forgotten or lost among the many. But generally the light of glittering fame subsides, a little Rye. Last year she was heralded from one side of the world to the other. With merit, or without, she burst forth as a famous newspaper woman. Pinckney and action scored a victory. She was the first woman to merit the fame or not. Where is she this year? Is her work ended? Or will the light of her pen blaze up into the glory of another year? It is a pity to have flashed so brightly, and then be only the glimmer of one star."

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL GAZETTE says: "A man who is skilful at figures, and who, in addition, can draw his check for a million and have it cashed, set down yesterday, and, taking a paper and a pencil, he did a little figuring on the spot. He was asked to figure the value of a block of black and white wood. Here is the result: Within the past six months the capitalization of the railways of the United States has shrunk by one billion dollars, or thereabouts, and is now valued at \$10,000,000,000. These figures, the man of money said, 'look queer, and they are, too, but they are facts, and, unlike some figures they do not lie. Can you wonder that the speculators in railway securities are frightened, and do you marvel that things in Wall street are very interesting just now in the face of this rough calculation, which is approximately true?'"

THE EMPRESS of Russia has accidentally discovered how to get rid of surplus flesh. The fear of assassination has reduced her almost to a skeleton. It is natural that she should think the remedy worse than the disease.

SUCCI AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

He fled from an Asylum to the Desert.

Where He Learned How to Fast.

Last night Signor Succi began the eighth day of his fast in the best humor imaginable. He sat up in bed when he was awakened and read and wrote a few letters. Then he went to bed again, and by the physicians who guard him constantly, and prepared to receive visitors. One of the signor's callers during the day was George Francis Train, who conversed with him for an hour on the subject of fasting. At 3 o'clock the usual medical test was made, which resulted as follows: Weight, 120 pounds; temperature, 98.5; pulse, 71; respiration, 20; dynamometer test, 45; and sphygmometer, 1,000; with a clear and steady tongue.

The signor's career has been a checked one. Yesterday it was admitted by him that for some time he was confined in an asylum in Rome as a lunatic, from which he finally escaped, after being taken to Africa and fasted for sixty days in the desert. It was then that he first learned of his wonderful power of going without food, and on his return to civilized countries he began fasting for exhibition.

He is a Genius.

EDITOR F. L. Stanton, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, continues to write the sweetest and best poetry that finds its way into print in the south. Editor Stanton is a genius.

TODAY THE DAY.

THE FIRST BALLOT IN THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

To Be Taken This Morning—Will It Be Calhoun, Gordon, Norwood, or Some Other Candidate?

Today is the day.

It might, and then it might not, settle the senatorial contest.

The two houses of the legislature vote separately upon the question. If any one of the candidates should receive a majority of the votes of each house, he will be declared elected. On the other hand, if the same candidate does not carry both houses, then the matter will go over until Wednesday, when the two houses will meet in joint session and ballot until one candidate receives a majority of all the votes cast.

The battle has been an interesting one. Indeed, no campaign in the state for years has excited so much interest.

The politicians and the statesmen from every section of the state are here working for one of the candidates. The hotels are crowded, and the enthusiasm among them for the various candidates is intense.

All was excitement yesterday and last night around the headquarters of all three candidates. The friends of each were vigorously at work, and each and every unpunged member was canvassed and reconvinced.

Desperate work was done by General Gordon's friends. Telegrams were sent all over the state calling upon his friends, especially his alliance friends, to be on hand today, and aid in canvassing and cheering for him.

A largely attended anti-Gordon caucus was held yesterday afternoon just after the legislature adjourned. Matters were talked over freely, and it was decided that the anti-Gordon men should vote for whoever they pleased. All seemed confident that there were enough votes to prevent Gordon's election today, and all agreed that after the first vote today they could get together and decide upon some man whom they could unite and would support, and who can be elected on Wednesday.

The first vote will be taken in the senate today at 11 o'clock. In the house the roll-call will be ordered at 12 o'clock.

Besides the names of Mr. Pat Calhoun, General Gordon and Colonel Norwood, it is highly probable that two or three other names will be voted for. There is talk of Mr. duBignon, Congressman Candier, Colonel Hammond, Mr. J. C. Black, Judge Hines and others, but none of these gentlemen are announced candidates.

Last night General Gordon's friends canvassed, after which they announced enthusiastically that Gordon would be elected on the first ballot.

The other candidates did not claim that much for themselves, but they claimed positively and emphatically that General Gordon would not be elected on the first ballot.

If General Gordon is not elected on the first ballot today his defeat is almost certain.

All yesterday very strong pressure was brought to bear from all parts of the state upon Hon. Fleming duBignon to allow the use of his name for the senatorship, but he has not yet consented to do so. His friends claim that if there is no election in the first ballot Mr. duBignon's election is inevitable.

In the event that there is no election today, then the excitement will be more intense than ever. General Gordon will be practically out of the contest, and the race will be between the other candidates, to be decided possibly in caucus tonight. Again the balloting might go on Wednesday and continue with all the candidates in the field until the legislature in joint session shall select a senator from the names mentioned.

The chances last night appeared to be against an election today.

ALL SORTS.

New papers started in Georgia every day, and only one sheriff to each county.

Very few editors miss their calling—especially when the calling is done by delinquent subscribers.

Here is the memorandum of a Georgia editor:

Monday—Bill collector.
 Tuesday—Tax inspector.
 Wednesday—Groceries, heavy.
 Thursday—Mortgage, levy.
 Friday—Office rent.
 Saturday—Not a cent.

A democratic exchange remarks that the republican party resembles the last rose of summer. To which a Georgia editor replies as follows: "It didn't rise. It fell."

An editorial chorus:
 You had the paper for a year,
 (Bring us that load of wood!)
 We're needing all you have to spare,
 (Bring us that load of wood!)
 We'll make all things dear,
 (Bring us that load of wood!)
 Cash in advance another year,
 (Bring us that load of wood!)

The man who is always absent from his post is never well posted.

Editor Gunn has ordered a telegraphic service—for one day. Ten years ago he was a humble store-keeper in Texas. Now he issues his orders to the Associated Press at will.

A Georgia editor who started out to paint the town red, and wound up by paying the costs, says: "There is lots of resolution in moonshine whisky, but mighty little judgment."

The boys insist on calling him "Editor Graves." So much for free press.

The Waycross Reporter was twelve years old last week. Editor Sweet was raised in the office and has been perching there ever since. He bought the paper out before he had attained his majority and has made it the best of Georgia weeklies. It is ably edited, has a large circulation, and is making a fortune for the editor and proprietor.

He is a Genius.

BRUNSWICK TIMES.
 Editor F. L. Stanton, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, continues to write the sweetest and best poetry that finds its way into print in the south. Editor Stanton is a genius.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED

IF NOT, THIS IS YOUR LAST DAY TO DO SO.

Go at Once and Have Your Name Recorded on the List So You Can Vote—Remember, This Is the Last.

The registration books close today. Have you registered? If you have not you had better do so today. If you don't register today you can't vote in the primary Friday.

A mayor, two aldermen and six councilmen are to be elected. The gentlemen will be made laws for you for the next two years.

Some of these laws may suit you and some may not. But that will be your own fault if you don't register today.

And then vote. So go register today so you can vote Friday for your lawmakers.

Everybody should vote. And to vote you must register. The registration books are in the tax collector's office.

Third room on the right hand side of the hall. That is where you must register. No other place will do.

To register, your taxes for 1890 must be paid. That's easy enough for anyone today. The total registration last night was only 3,050.

That was divided this way:

First ward..... 716
 Second ward..... 744
 Third ward..... 808
 Fourth ward..... 808
 Fifth ward..... 831
 Sixth ward..... 831

Total..... 3,050

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Effort to Dominate the Legislature.
 EDITOR CONSTITUTION: Much has been said upon the streets and published in the anti-alliance papers about the leaders of the alliance seeking the members of the legislature, or bringing a pressure to bear upon them in the senatorial contest. In fact, so industriously have the enemies of the order circulated such reports that they think they have kept the farmers members of the legislature busy watching their friends while real pressure was forcibly brought to bear upon them by their enemies for the purpose of whipping them into line in the Gordon ranks. But in this they are very much mistaken. They will find to their sorrow that the farmers have more sense than those who seek to coerce them. If there was one who did not plainly recognize the great effort made by the Gordon forces to dominate the legislature, the events which have transpired during the last few days have surely opened his eyes. Packing the galleries last night with a crowd of yelling boys to hound Gordon and prevent the members of the legislature from hearing Mr. Calhoun speak, was the crowning, but not the most shameful and domineering act of a series. The object of the yelling was to create the impression that everybody was for Gordon, and that any member who had the temerity to vote for Calhoun would bring the contempt and ridicule of the Atlanta gentlemen who wear No. 15 paper collars and No. 6 hats upon him. Can it be possible that alliance men have yielded in their half brook the ridicule of such gentry? For a week every saloon, every restaurant and every hotel lobby has been packed with either Atlanta strikers or local members of the legislature, and the members of the legislature have been hounded by the strikers, brought here to whip their members into line; and in some counties the courts have been closed, and the jury sworn to support the alliance, and for the purpose of giving the lawyers a chance to come here and work the legislature. These outside workers are supposed to be good for two or three farmer legislators apiece before dinner. One train Sunday night brought in about 120 of these bosses. They do not hesitate to tell members that the home sentiment has changed, and that it is now overwhelmingly for Gordon. They say the only way to achieve financial success is to fight railroads, and they fall to tell the fact that when on such a ticket for Gordon we admit that the whole state alliance lied about what Gordon said. These self-constituted bosses, who have traded off their members of the general assembly to their political friends, will have a hard time delivering the goods. They will be bragging on every alliance vote they secured for Gordon, and they won't have as much to boast of as they think. The alliance members of the legislature have not been saying much, but they have kept their eyes open. Let us not doubt that these meddlers a lesson soon that will be heartily applauded by every home alliance in Georgia.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: In your esteemed paper I see my name announced as a candidate for alderman by "Many Taxpayers." It is certainly very gratifying to a citizen to have this endorsement, and were I elected to this honorable position I would do all in my power to promote the interest of the city and taxpayers. But believing any city officer to be a servant of the people, and as such should devote considerable time to the duties of said office, I could not in justice to the city or myself accept, as my personal business at present requires my undivided attention, and for the reason I must ask you to withdraw my name. Thanking my friends for their confidence and support, I am yours respectfully,
 G. V. GRESS.

A Taxpayer's Tribute.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: Allow me to state a few facts in regard to Hon. W. A. Hemphill's being a candidate for next mayor. I have known Mr. Hemphill for the past twenty years. He is a big-hearted, social, Christian man. A more suitable man for Mayor, I don't think, could be found in Atlanta. Mr. Hemphill is a progressive man, who would do all in his power to improve the city, and a more suitable man for Mayor, I don't think, could be found in Atlanta. Mr. Hemphill is a progressive man, who would do all in his power to improve the city, and a more suitable man for Mayor, I don't think, could be found in Atlanta.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

MA Masonic Hall.—The Masonic Fraternity are building a new hall at West End. When completed it will be quite handsome.

West End Election.—West End is now agitated over the municipal election which takes place on the third of December. Three members of the council are to be elected to succeed Mr. Burgess Smith, Mr. Forest Adair and Mr. J. M. Hunnicutt, whose terms expire. The registration books will open today and remain open for ten days.

Talking for Gordon.—Among the friends of General Gordon who arrived in the city yesterday, a prominent figure was Colonel James A. Benson, of "Washington, Wilkes." The colonel is a talker from Talkertown, and is making his distinguished presence felt.

Another Defective Flue.—The alarm of fire from box 35 at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a defective flue at No. 24 Chapel street. Damage slight.

The Total Loss.—The total loss caused by the Van Winkle fire on Marietta street has been estimated at \$25,000. It has been found that the complete loss, including the adjoining property, amounts to \$65,502.

The Humane Society.—The meeting of this society will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Library, on Decatur street, at 5:30 o'clock p. m. Everybody interested is asked to be present.

Laid to Rest.—The remains of Mr. Edward Boynton were interred in Oakland cemetery yesterday afternoon. The pallbearers were Henry Hind, William Love, Charles Nunnally, Walter Collier and Jim Bloodworth. The Rev. Dr. Heid and the Rev. Dr. Lee were the officiating ministers.

He Is Conquering.—Mr. F. M. Jack, who has been very ill for some time, is rapidly recovering. This will be welcome intelligence to his many friends.

LYNCHERS DRIVEN

THE STORY OF A POISONOUS RAIL.

Strychnine Used with Deadly Result—Negro Tenant Arrested and Lacked by the Lynchers.

BAXLEY, Ga., November 17.—[Special.]—An attempt to lynch Charles Hines was here at 2 o'clock this morning by a mob of known persons. Hines, a negro, was arrested and incarcerated in the

FINISHING THE WORK.

REPORT OF A POISONOUS BATTLE.

the Used with Deadly Effect. Tenants Arrested and Tackled by the Lynchers.

At the opening hour the church was filled with delegates and visitors, and after devotional exercises the reports of superintendents were continued.

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state, with the above officers, constituting the board of managers.

Yesterday the board met and accepted the generous donation of Mr. Miller, of Skylands, of twenty acres of land adjoining the magnificent Vanderbilt estate, on which will be erected a large tabernacle for the summer assembly, which will hold its first meeting next summer, of two weeks' duration.

When not in use by the assembly the tabernacle and grounds will be rented to other associations.

Near the site of the tabernacle there are three large hotels, a number of fine chalybeate alums and iron springs. The scenery is unsurpassed for beauty and variety in the United States, and the Asheville summer resort will be enriched with this additional assembly hereafter.

Dean A. A. Wright, of Boston, delivered a very interesting address on his work.

He said that women who apply for instruction are all busy women, and are accomplishing great things. They do better than men.

The ministers will not mind their studies, and when they come to recite they can't. Women learn their lessons. The course of studies is the evangelistic course, English Bible study, evangelistic methodology, six lessons each in four years.

Over 300 are now studying in the courses and 10,000 are desired. Dean Wright urged all who were able to assist those who are unable to take these courses.

The report of Mrs. J. K. Barney on prison and jail work was very interesting. The question of looking after women criminals, looking toward their reform, was one of much importance. The report deprecated capital punishment. It recommended that books on insurance and moral be placed in prisons and jails, with John Haberton's book, "All He Knows."

A venerable speaker.

During the recess of the report, the venerable Mrs. Comstock, eighty years old, sat in her chair on the stage, in her old-time white cap, knitting in hand, quietly regarding the proceedings, as the shining needles of her needles twinkled and twined in her aged fingers.

At the conclusion, she was asked to speak a few words on the subject. She knitted and knitted, and away her needles went, and, coming forward, began, in a firm, steady voice, as cheerily as a bird's note, to tell her experience.

She said that she had been a prisoner of war, during the late terrible war she visited the hospitals, camps and prisons. She had never turned away from the boys in gray. She had seen young soldiers, a prisoner of war, doomed to be executed. She had obtained permission to speak to him, and, after sending a message back to his mother in the far south, he had loved his young head and asked her to take a lock of hair and send it to his mother, telling her that he was true to her and to his state.

Having obtained permission from General Rosecranz to visit the northern prison and avail herself of the privilege, she had carried words of comfort and consolation to the boys in gray, who were prisoners of war. Expected to be she touched by the last words of a dying soldier in the prison near Chicago, who said:

"Mother, come tomorrow. I can wait until mother comes. I can wait until mother comes. And she will smooth my pillow so I can sleep. You must come tomorrow and see my mother."

Next morning she went back, and there a touching sight presented itself. The mother sat on the side of the bed, trying to repress her sobs so as not to distress her dying boy.

The speaker joined in speaking words of promise and cheer to the dying soldier. She said the sun went down, his spirit had taken its flight.

Mrs. Kinney, of Michigan, was appointed a prison delegate to the prison congress in Pittsburg next year.

The report of Miss Jennie Casseday, of the flower mission, showed an immense amount of work, \$175.42 having been expended in distributing text cards, Bibles, flowers and other things, with visits to the poor and in doing good work generally.

A message having been received from the sickroom of Miss Willard that her physician had absolutely forbidden that she should leave her room, because of the fact that her temperature was too high, there was a general expression of regret and sympathy.

Mrs. Chapin moved that the convention join in prayer for her recovery, and Miss Ellis, of New Jersey, sent up a fervent prayer for her restoration to health.

Miss Jennie Smith, of Maryland, followed in a beautiful and touching appeal in behalf of railroad men, in lieu of a report. She said that no people love flowers as do railroad men. During the last twelve months forty-four men, whose hands she had grasped, are cold in death through accident. Atlanta's chief of police was the first to invite her inside the police headquarters, and since then she has had invitations from every quarter. Three out of four of the men connected with the train which brought them here, and around the engine of which they had breathed the white ribbon, had become converts to total abstinence.

She spoke of the case of a lady who was for sixteen years the victim of a terrible disease, and was cured by faith. She is now in remarkably good health, and is one of the most earnest workers in the cause. She works without reward, and so sensitive is she on the subject, that she will allow no one to mention compensation, because that somebody might say that she was working for the money that was in it.

Mother Wallace followed the report in an earnest appeal in behalf of this noble woman, who is of rare purity of life, and who is the home that shelters her and her aged invalid mother. "Send her \$3,000 just as quick as you can, to save the home," said Mother Wallace. "Her name is Mrs. Mary Jane Wallace, of New York, 151 South Pryor street."

Mrs. Anna M. Hamner read a very interesting report on parlor meetings, urging that this line of work be more generally taken up, because of the good to be accomplished through its agency.

The report of the work of the superintendent of state and county fairs, and the world's fair, by Mrs. Josephine E. Nichols, of Indiana, was received with applause, and a vote yesterday was tendered to Miss Emily Fitch, of London, England, for her care of our exhibit for five months, and Miss Edith Darby for her care for months. Marcus Bright, of Alabama, \$25; Mrs. C. C. Rowe, Brunswick, \$5; Mrs. Rowe's father, \$10; Dr. N. Bass, Columbus, Ga., \$5; total, \$70.

At Big Bethel Sunday evening there was an audience of 1,200 people, who listened to a very interesting talk by Mrs. H. M. Barker, of South Dakota.

A telegram of condolence was sent to Rev. Dr. Kelly, of Lebanon, Tennessee, who was recently the prohibition candidate for governor, and on Sunday he buried his wife. The heartiest sympathies of the convention were extended to him in his sorrow.

Mrs. Judge East, of Nashville, is one of the most intelligent workers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the capital city of Tennessee. Her husband has done much for the cause of prohibition. As a judge on the supreme bench he exhibited a high order of legal learning and a fearless disregard of the popular demands of political expediency. A beautiful basket of flowers was received yesterday from Mrs. Rowe, of Brunswick, as a present to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention.

A beautiful waiter of flowers was sent to Mrs. Finch yesterday and presented from the platform.

most interesting meeting in the lecture room of Trinity church for the young ladies of Atlanta. There will be addresses by a number of the most prominent speakers among the young lady visitors.

A telegram of thanks was received last evening from Mrs. Willard, replying to the one sent her notifying her of Miss Willard's election, and was read out.

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender is a notable member of this convention. She has been for some years the attorney of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Washington, was admitted to the supreme court of the United States two years ago on motion of Senator Henry W. Blair, and is the first woman lawyer on whose motion another woman lawyer was admitted to the supreme court.

The law firm of H. C. and Ada Bittenbender, Lincoln, Neb., represent this lady in the best of her husband in partnership professionally. She is a graduate of Princeton college; she is the state normal school of Pennsylvania. Both are devoted prohibitionists and woman suffragists. Mrs. Bittenbender has prepared a valuable legal manual, which is the handbook of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the subject of prohibition.

Sunday last Dean Wright, of Boston, gave a most scholarly talk on "Paul versus Paul" in the church of Rev. Mr. Lee. He is an eloquent speaker, ready, earnest and of delightful diction.

Colonel George Woodford, of Illinois, is a muscular Christian, in the best sense of that phrase, of commanding presence, deep voice, benignant face and sledge-hammer logic. He carries in every utterance the impression of strength and profound earnestness. Colonel Woodford was educated for the law, but has for many years devoted himself to the work of saving women from the drink and drug cure, and no speaker in the field has had better success or more implicitly enjoys the confidence of the white-ribbon army. A thousand signed the pledge at his meeting on Sunday night.

Of the forty-four states that make up the republic forty-two are represented by delegates in the convention. Of the six territories two are represented.

Mrs. Fannie H. Rastall, president Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and one of the ablest women in this convention, was commissioned by the general officers to hold the convention and organize the Territorial Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oklahoma.

The First Congregational church shared in some of the good things of the convention. Through the kindness of Miss L. C. DeWilling, of Washington, D. C., gave an illustrated talk that will not soon be forgotten by the children.

In the afternoon Mother Stewart gave one of her interesting talks, and Mrs. Nichols, of Indiana, enthused the audience with one of her charming addresses.

In the evening Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gave a most excellent address.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana, "the noblest Roman of them all," will deliver a short address before the Young People's Christian League of Trinity church tonight.

The meeting will be held in the lecture room of the church beginning at 6:30 o'clock. Every member of the league is urged to be present. All young people especially invited.

Through the kindness of Miss L. C. DeWilling, of Lincoln City, Col., the convention received a most unique addition to its decorations. Mingled with the palmetto and magnolia of the south, will be found sprays of pine, fir and juniper, gathered from the heights of the Rocky mountains of Colorado, growing 12,000 feet above the level of the sea.

TO THE INDIAN SPRINGS.

The delegates will be given a splendid reception there.

Some person has, with evil intent, spread the report that the projected excursion of Woman's Christian Temperance Union delegates to Indian Springs is but a money-making scheme to get rid of some real estate in their vicinity that an inebriate asylum there is impracticable, and so forth.

All those immediately concerned in this matter are assured that the excursion is bona fide, and they may expect good treatment when they get there.

Not a penny of expense will be levied upon the ladies. When the train arrives at Plovilla the delegates will be met by the citizens of the surrounding country with carriages and other vehicles, and they will be conveyed in that manner and over the dummy line to and from the springs.

When they arrive there they will set down to a feast arranged by the hospitable and enterprising people, who have provided refreshments for 1,500 hungry travelers.

It is well known to all who are conversant with the facts that it is absolutely impossible for a person to drink liquor with the waters of that wonderful spring. No place in the world is, therefore, so thoroughly adapted to the purpose proposed. It is the one place for a national convention.

At the rooming of the Young Men's Christian Association, Miss Jennie Smith will hold a meeting this, Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Well-known to all, Mrs. Maud Charlesworth Booth, of New York city, will deliver an address, by special request. Mrs. Booth is the through accident Atlanta's chief of police, and the wife of the late Chief of Police.

Notes on the Convention.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of Allendale, S. C., represents the Allendale Enterprise during the convention. She is a native of South Carolina, and is a lady of culture and many accomplishments.

In the notice of the Pennsylvania Bulletin yesterday it was stated that a letter from the paper was started in February last and has a circulation of 6,000. Since the first issue 71,000 copies have been printed. Mrs. Helen H. Forest, in charge of the convention press department, is the business manager.

Miss Willard was not in the choir yesterday morning because of a slight indisposition of the lungs, caused by the cold she had done during the last few days of the convention.

Yesterday Mrs. Nichols, of Indiana, reported a pleasant visit to the National Grange in response to the invitation extended to them by that body.

Professor Kemp has donated ten copies of his book, "King Alcohol in the Realm of King Cotton," to the Atlanta Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the copies are for sale at the vestibule of Trinity church.

A beautiful basket of flowers was received yesterday from Mrs. Rowe, of Brunswick, as a present to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention.

A beautiful waiter of flowers was sent to Mrs. Finch yesterday and presented from the platform.

The Natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.

"Nature's Soft Nurse."

HEINRY W.

This salt (in powder form) is obtained by evaporation of the Sprudel spring at Carlsbad. For constipation, dyspepsia, or chronic biliousness, obesity, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh of the stomach, rheumatic or gouty affections, and all derangements of the stomach, it is a more wonderful remedy than any other in nature or materia medica.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is not a mere purgative, it is an alternative and a constitutional remedy. There is nothing just as good when you can obtain the genuine imported article. Do not be imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers. The genuine must have the signature of Eisner and Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York, on every bottle.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Doolittle, Atlanta, Ga.

"An honest tale speeds best, being plainly told."

Do you consider yourself a good shopper? Very likely you are. Perhaps you have that keen sense of quality which enables one to choose with unerring skill. You are fortunate. But there are some things to which you cannot apply any law of selection. Clothing for instance. Keen perceptions avail little to test it. Its merits or demerits cannot be determined except by trial. How then can it be bought successfully?

Very simply. Buy of dealers who have proved that they value their reputation. You can rest assured that a house is not going to throw away, for the sake of selling an occasional suit, a reputation earned by hard work and giving honest values. You want to buy Clothing with absolute safety. Try A. ROSENFELD & SON. Their large and growing following is a pretty sure argument in behalf of their goods—their prices. It is safe to assume that you will coincide with such trustworthy authority. Whitehall, corner of Alabama street. Even their show windows bespeak the grade—the appearance of their Clothing.

AWAY WITH DUST AND DIRT

—BUY A—

Duster and Scrub Brush

10 CENTS AND UPWARD.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY,

49 PEACHTREE STREET.

The friends of W. A. Hemphill are urged to register today is the last day.

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ALWAYS STANDS HEAD,

It requires little thought and study for this youngster to keep his place at the head of his class, but not so with us. It requires constant study to please the public. We want the "headmark" and are determined to get it and keep it. With this in view, we have studied the needs of our customers, and now we are in the "selling belt" with a perfect lesson. We bought clothing that suits the people in the three essentials,

QUALITY, STYLE, PRICE, and cordially invite the public to examine.

LUMPKIN, COLE & CALLAWAY, CLOTHIERS, 26 Whitehall Street.

OPIMUM Morphine Habits. Sufferers cured. DR. J. S. PETER, LANSING, O.

In Time of Peace, Prepare for War.

This pleasant weather will not last always; in fact, old Prob informs us that he already sniffs a change in the atmosphere. Better buy that suit or overcoat or underwear now while stocks are full, and you can take time to make your selection. You will find at our store a splendid stock, of the most reliable goods, and our prices—well, they are all right.

FETZER'S CLOTHING STORE 37 Whitehall St.

THE "ROCHESTER" LAMP. Is the best one ever made. Non-explosive, perfect combustion, clear flame, white and brilliant. Perfect in action. A model of simplicity.

Rochester Piano Lamp.

For 10 days only we offer this beautiful PIANO LAMP with the wonderful Rochester Piano, any style, COMPLETE for \$6.50. Rochester Hanging Lamps, Table Lamps in all styles and prices. DOBBS, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree Street.

CITY LOANS. We are prepared to furnish money promptly at reasonable interest rates on improved property in the city of Atlanta, in amounts from \$1,000 to \$50,000. We have direct connection with a savings bank having unlimited funds at command. Office No. 13, E. Alabama street. D. E. SAYRE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE of an order of the court of ordinary said county, granted at the November term, 1890, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in December, 1890, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Mrs. Mary Isabel Robert, deceased, to-wit, known as the property of Mrs. R. F. Robert and Central Bank stock of Atlanta, Ga., 4 9-10 shares, or \$90 (four hundred and ninety dollars), certificates No. 22, dated August 16, 1889, and signed by A. Murphy, president, and James Fenley, secretary, in favor of Mrs. R. F. Robert. Sold for the purpose of settlement for cash. Terms cash. CHAS. S. ROBERT, Admr. Mrs. Mary Isabel Robert, Decedent.

